

Fig. 1A PRIOR ART

WAVELENGTH FILTER 100

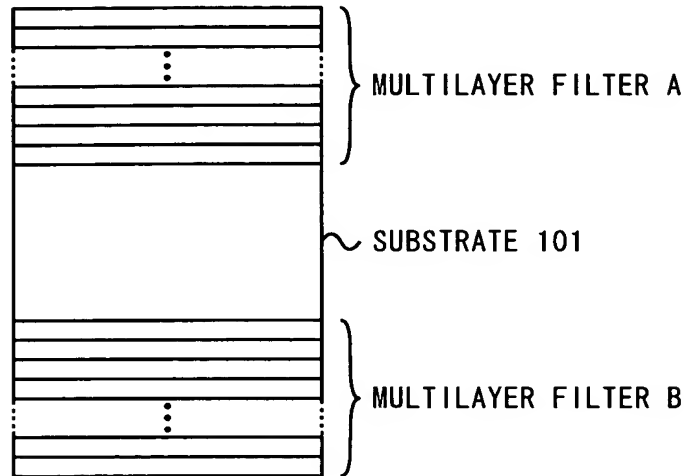
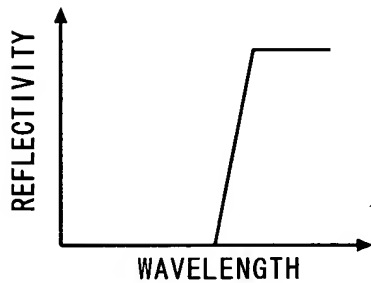


Fig. 1B PRIOR ART Fig. 1C PRIOR ART

FILTER A



FILTER B

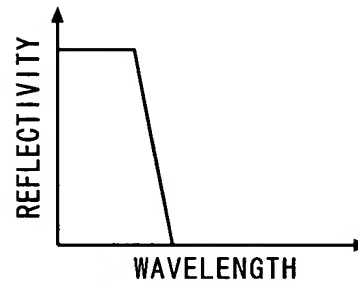


Fig. 1D PRIOR ART

FILTER 100

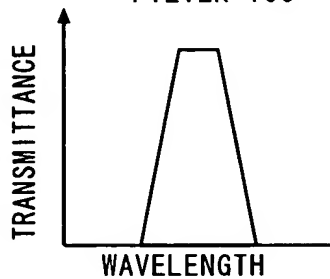


Fig. 2

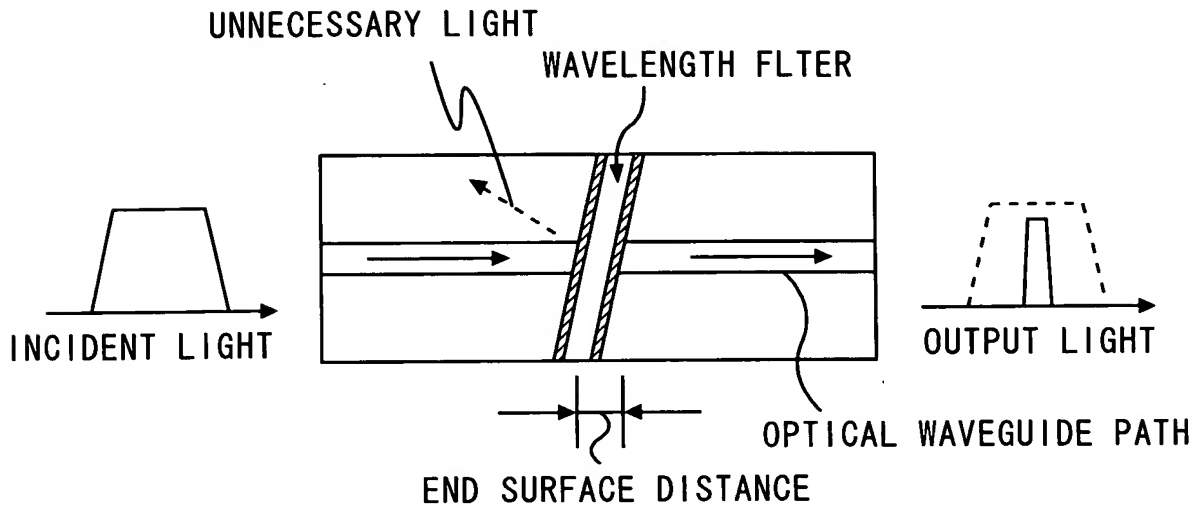


Fig. 4

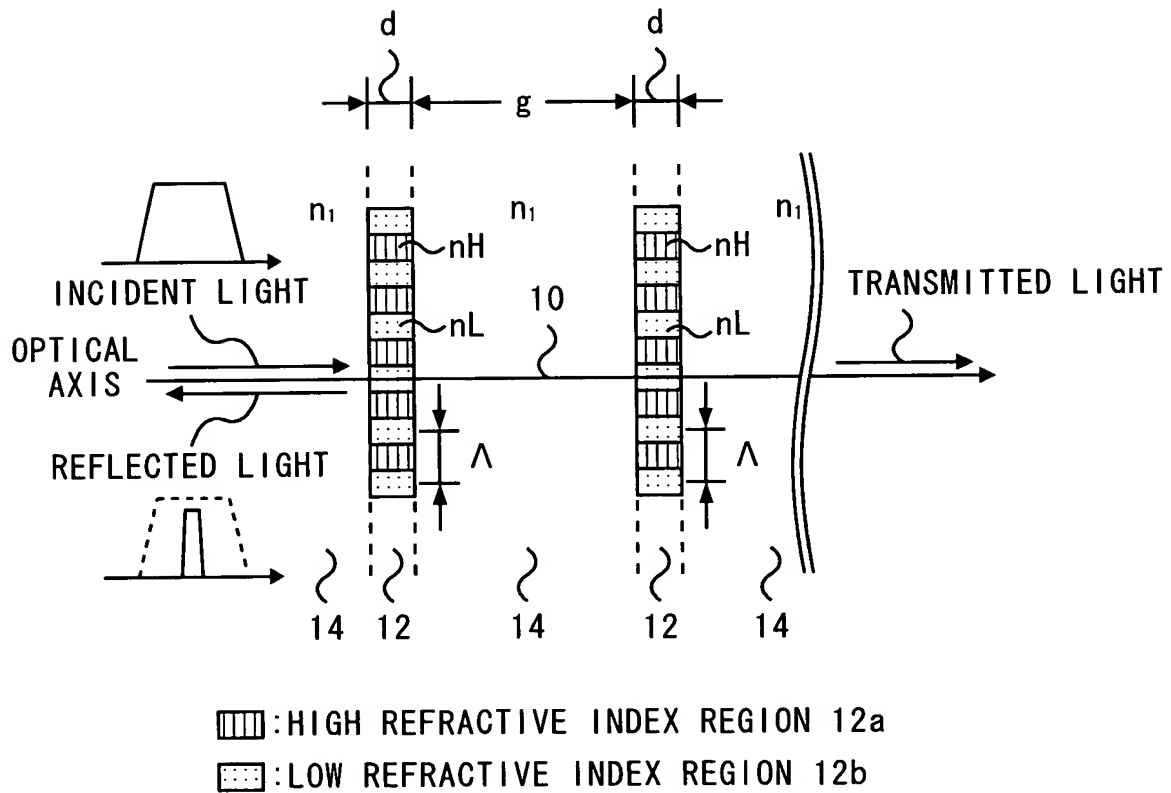
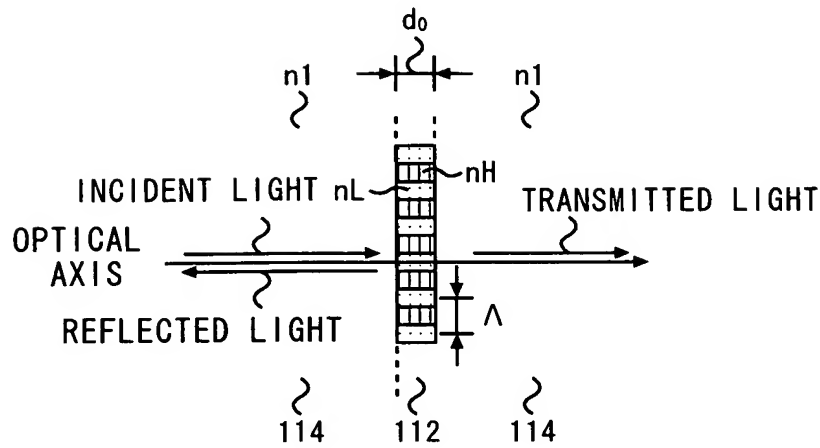


Fig. 3A



 : HIGH REFRACTIVE INDEX REGION 12a
 : LOW REFRACTIVE INDEX REGION 12b

Fig. 3B

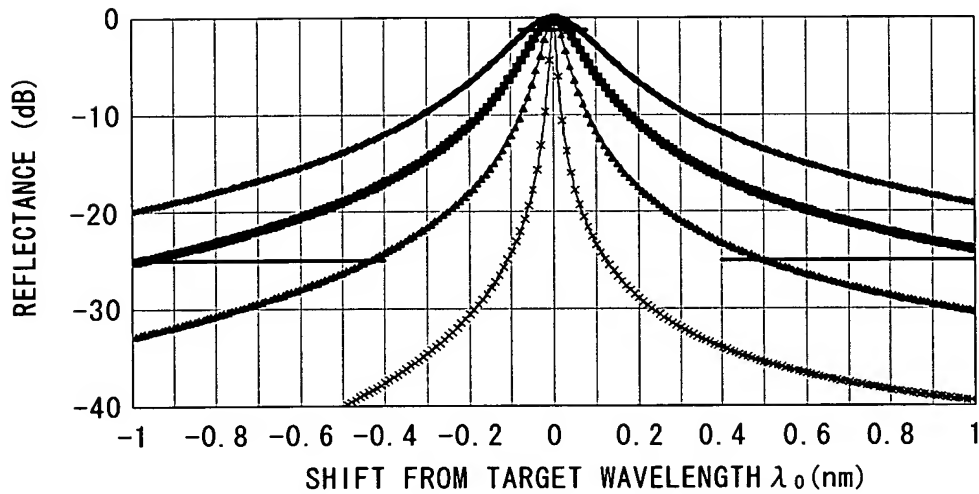
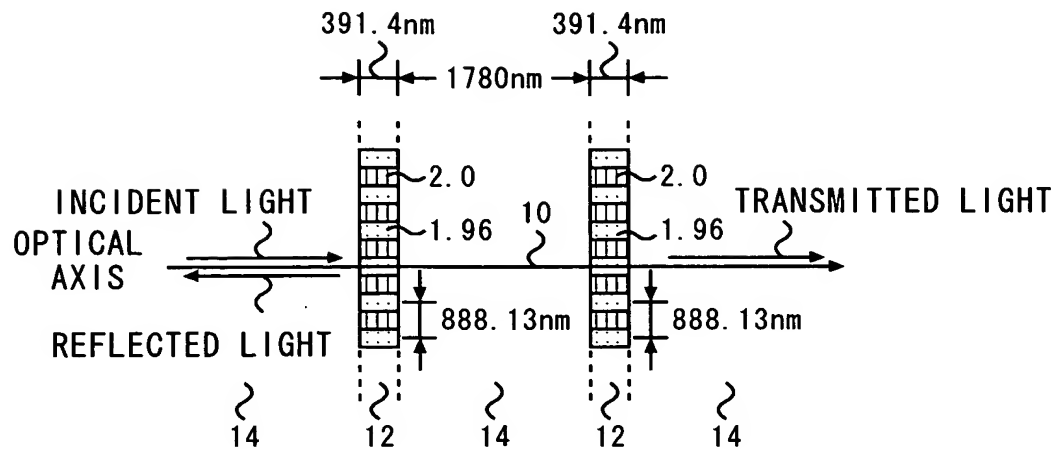


Fig. 5A





 : HIGH REFRACTIVE INDEX REGION 12a
 : LOW REFRACTIVE INDEX REGION 12b
 $\lambda_0: 1550 \mu m$

Fig. 5B

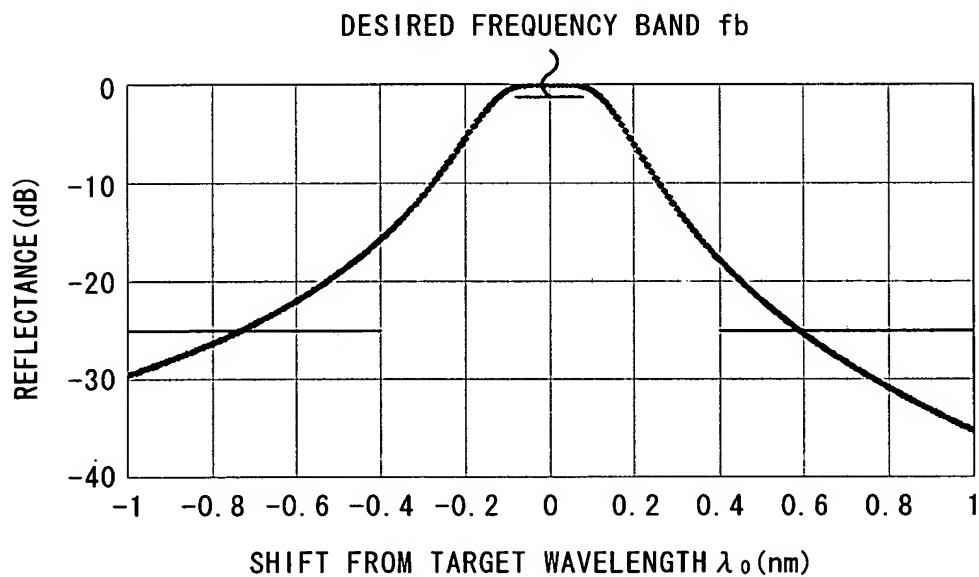
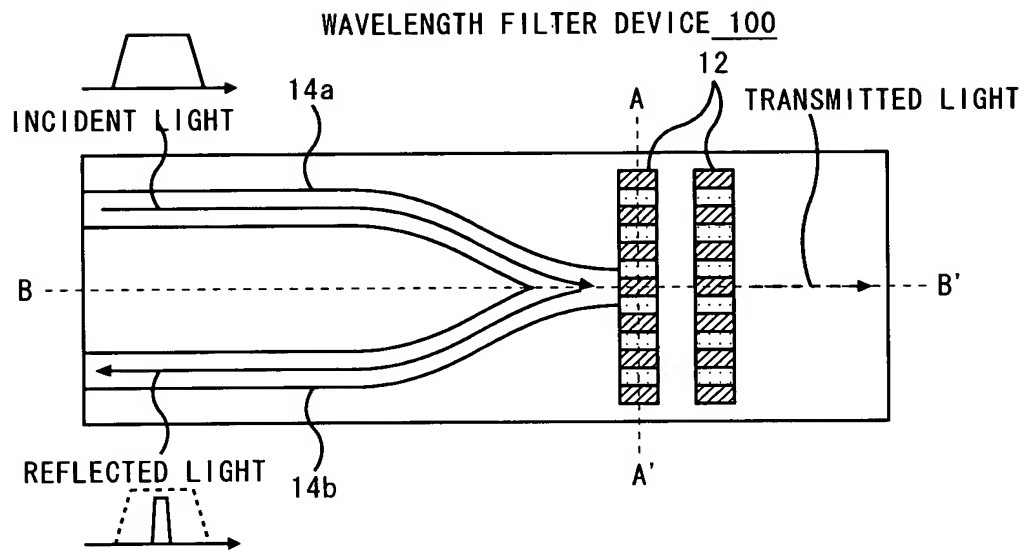


Fig. 6



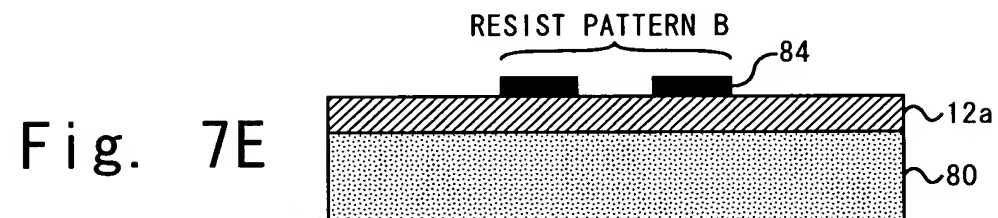
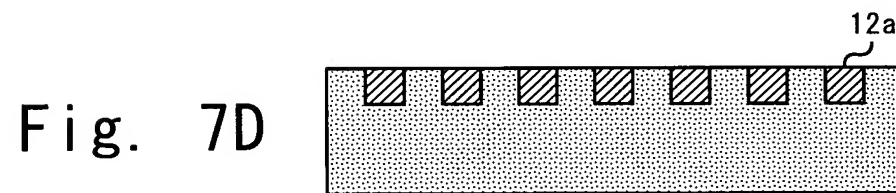
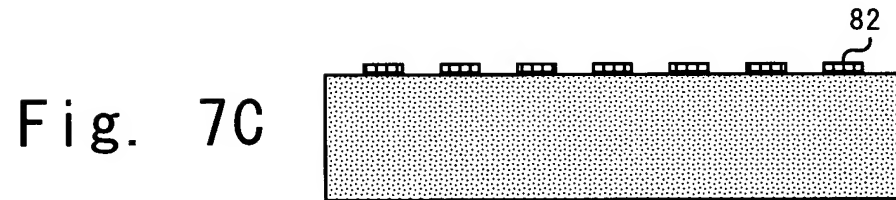
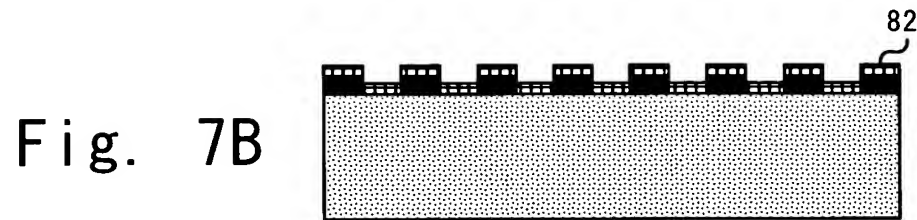
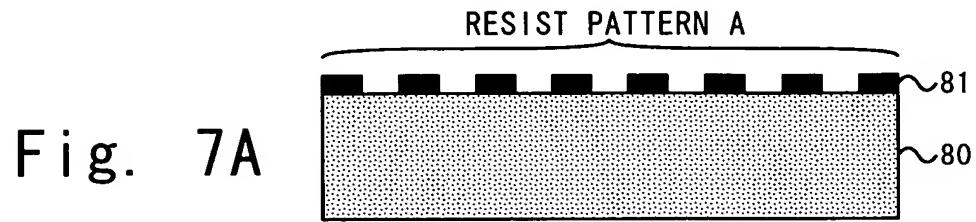


Fig. 8A

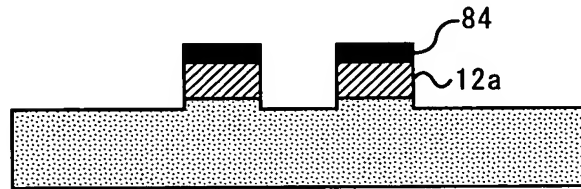


Fig. 8B

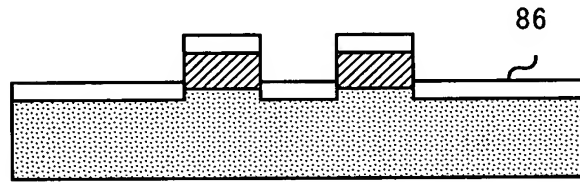


Fig. 8C

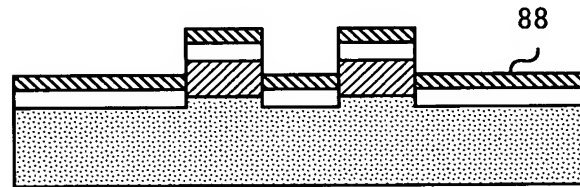


Fig. 8D

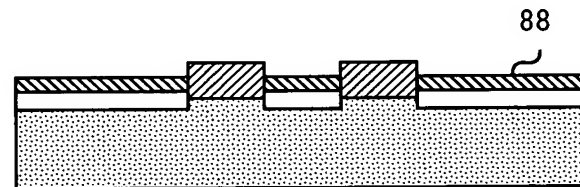


Fig. 8E

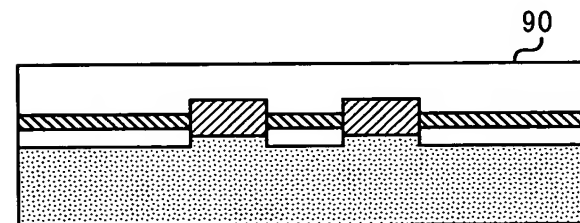


Fig. 9A

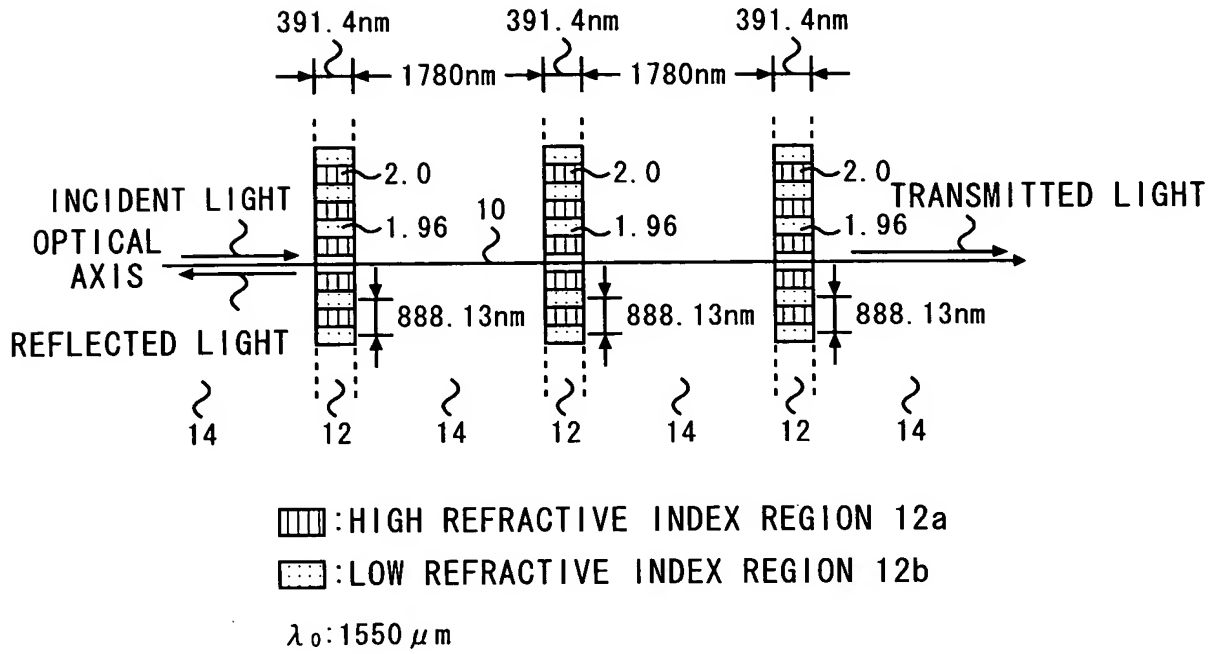


Fig. 9B

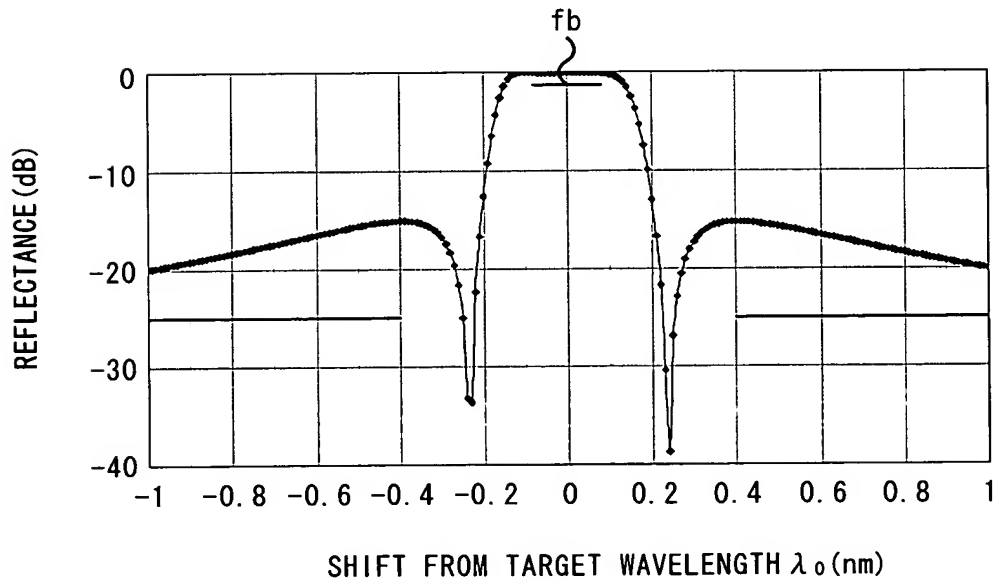


Fig. 10

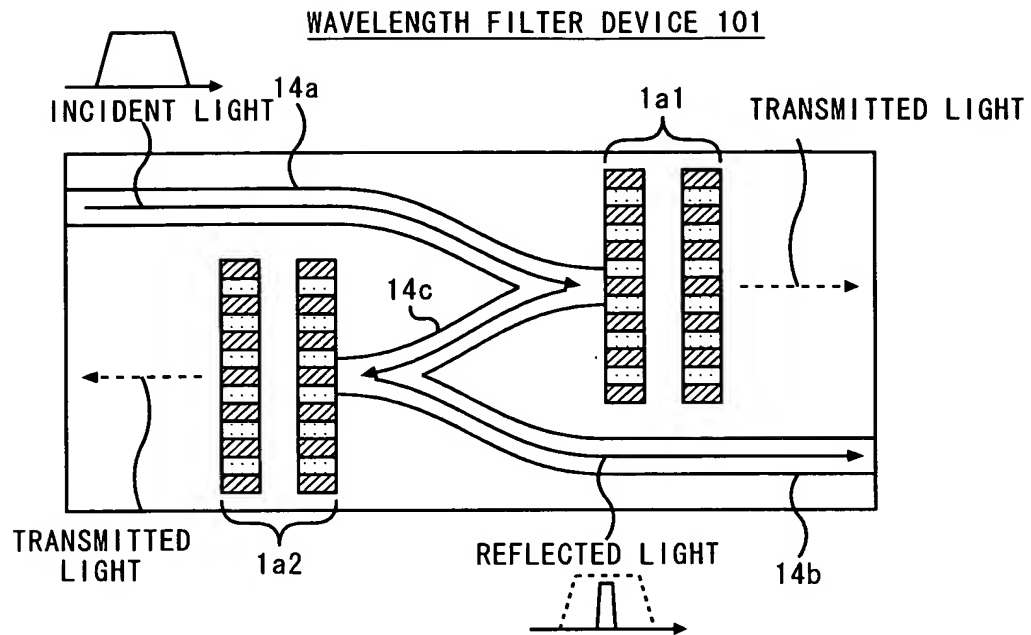


Fig. 11

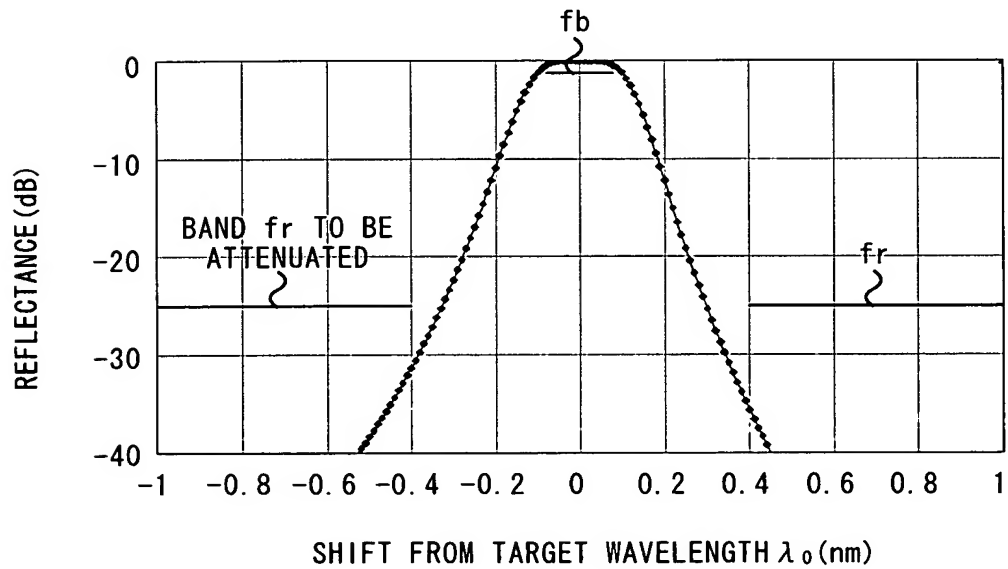


Fig. 12

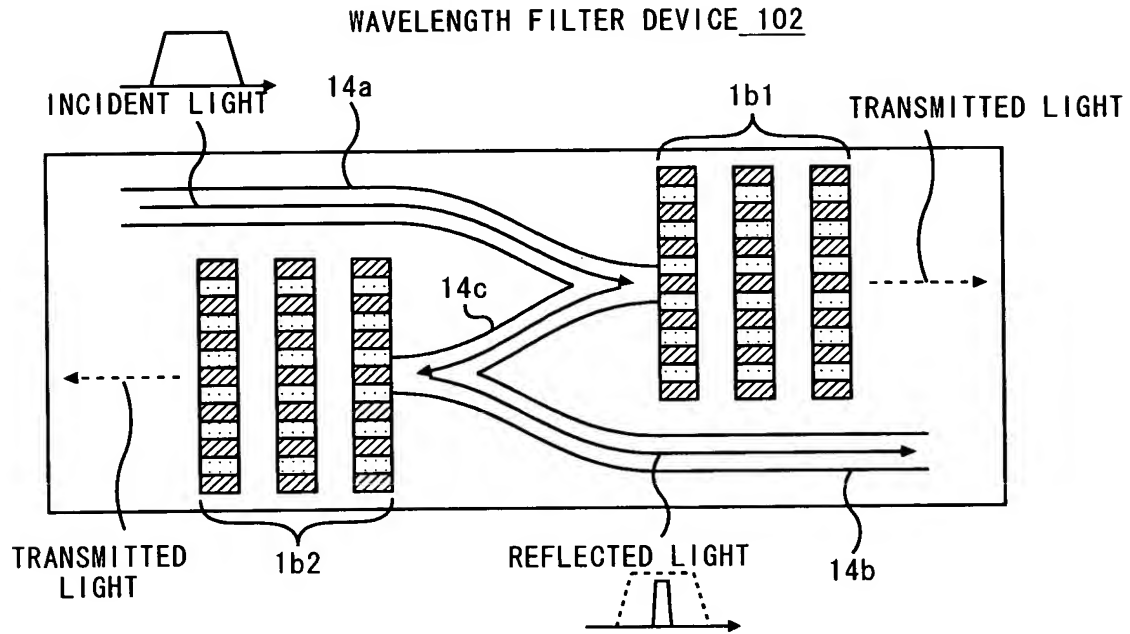


Fig. 13

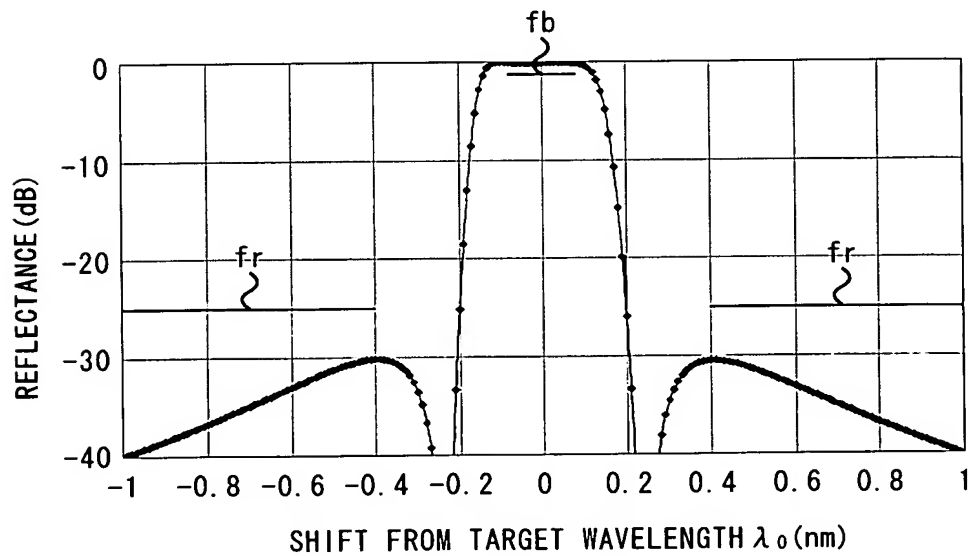


Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a light transmittance control device. It shows incident light entering from the left, passing through a series of layers: a trapezoidal layer (14), a layer with horizontal lines (22a), a layer with diagonal lines (22b), and a layer with horizontal lines (22a). The layers are separated by gaps (g) and have thicknesses (d). The incident light is split into incident light, reflected light, and transmitted light. The optical axis is shown. The layers are labeled with refractive indices (n1) and absorption coefficients (alpha 1, alpha 2). The gaps are labeled with 'g' and the thicknesses with 'd'. The layers are labeled with '14', '22', and '23'.

Legend:

- ▨: SUBSTANCE 22a
- ▤: SUBSTANCE 22b

VARIABLE WAVELENGTH FILTER DEVICE 200

INCIDENT LIGHT

TRANSMITTED LIGHT

REFLECTED LIGHT

22

24

22

24

Fig. 16

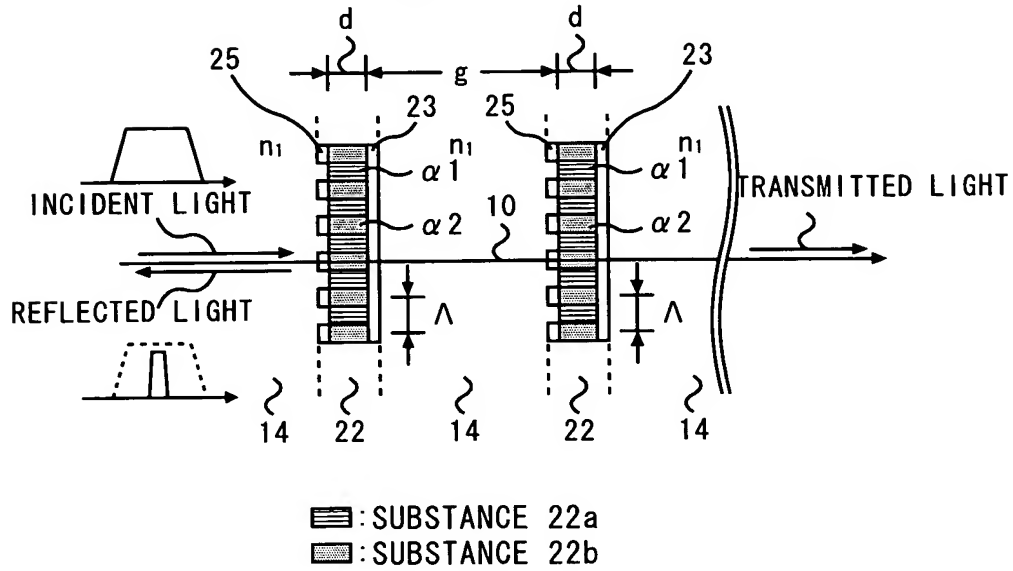


Fig. 17

VARIABLE WAVELENGTH FILTER DEVICE 201

